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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

1950

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I
PUBLICATIONS
"National Forest Facts"

The purpose of this booklet is to provide the salient facts regarding the forest resources and their management in the southwestern Region of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It includes the 13 National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico.

REGIONAL FORESTER
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ORIGIN OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Dates of Proclamations and Executive Orders Establishing Them	ARIZONA Apache National Forest	Original Names and Present Names
August 17, 1898	Black Mesa Forest Reserve	
July 1, 1908	Part of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve became the Apache N.F. *	
(The above covers only the portion of the Apache N.F. in Arizona)		
	Coconino National Forest	
August 17, 1898	San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve	
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves were consolidated under the name of Coconino N.F.	
	Coronado National Forest	
November 5, 1906	Baboquivari Forest Reserve	
November 6, 1906	Huachuca Forest Reserve	
November 7, 1906	Tumacacori Forest Reserve	
July 2, 1908	Baboquivari, Huachuca and Tumacacori Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Garces N. F.	
April 11, 1902	Santa Rita Forest Reserve	
July 2, 1902	Santa Catalina Forest Reserve	
May 25, 1907	Dragoon N. F.	
July 2, 1908	Santa Rita, Santa Catalina and Dragoon N.Fs. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.	
April 17, 1911	Garces and Coronado N.Fs. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.	
July 30, 1902	Chiricahua Forest Reserve	
November 5, 1906	Peloncillo Forest Reserve	
July 2, 1908	Chiricahua and Peloncillo Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Chiricahua N.F. (Portion of the Peloncillo in New Mexico)	

The term "National Forest" is abbreviated in this section.

Coronado National Forest (Continued)

July 6, 1917	Chiricahua and Coronado N.Fs. consolidated under name of Coronado N.F.

(The above covers the entire Forest in Arizona and New Mexico)

Crook National Forest

July 22, 1902	Mt. Graham Forest Reserve
March 20, 1905	Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve
October 3, 1905	Tonto Forest Reserve
January 13, 1908	Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve became part of Tonto N.F.
July 1, 1908	Parts of the Mt. Graham and Tonto N.Fs. including Pinal Mountains area, consolidated under name of Crook N.F.
January 23, 1925	518,431 acres transferred from Apache N. F. to Crook N. F.

Kaibab National Forest

February 20, 1893	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Coconino N.F.
June 28, 1910	Part of Coconino N.F. together with certain other land not heretofore reserved became Tusayan N.F.
May 22, 1908	Dixie N. F. (Arizona)
July 2, 1908	Kaibab N. F.
March 18, 1924	Dixie consolidated with Kaibab N.F.
August 4, 1934	Tusayan and Kaibab N.Fs. consolidated

Prescott National Forest

May 10, 1898	Prescott Forest Reserve
December 30, 1907	Verde Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Prescott and Verde N.Fs. consolidated under name of Prescott N.F.
October 22, 1934	249,201 acres transferred from Tusayan to Prescott N.F.

Sitgreaves National Forest

July 1, 1908	Parts of the Black Mesa and Tonto N.Fs. consolidated under name of Sitgreaves N. F.

Tonto National Forest

October 3, 1905	Tonto Forest Reserve
October 22, 1934	Bloody Basin transferred from Prescott to Tonto N.F. (151,285 acres)

NEW MEXICO

Apache National Forest

January 23, 1925	A portion of Datil N.F. was transferred to Apache N.F. This portion was originally part of the Magdalena and Gila River Forest Reserves.

Carson National Forest

November 7, 1906	Taos Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Carson N.F. created by consolidation of Taos N.F. and part of Jemez N.F.
June 16, 1923	63,708 acres in Taos County transferred from Santa Fe N.F. to Carson N.F.

Cibola National Forest

October 5, 1906	Mt. Taylor Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	San Mateo Forest Reserve Magdalena Forest Reserve
November 6, 1906	Manzano Forest Reserve
April 16, 1908	Mt. Taylor N.F. consolidated with Manzano N.F.
June 18, 1908	Creating the Datil N. F.
July 2, 1908	San Mateo N. F. added to Magdalena N. F.
February 23, 1909	Magdalena and Datil N.Fs. consolidated
March 2, 1909	Zuni N. F.
September 10, 1914	Zuni N. F. consolidated with Manzano N. F.
December 3, 1931	Name of the Manzano changed to Cibola N. F. and a portion of the Datil transferred to the Cibola

Gila National Forest

March 2, 1899	Gila River Forest Reserve
February 6, 1907	Big Burros Forest Reserve
June 18, 1908	Consolidating the Big Burros with Gila N. F.
December 24, 1931	A portion of the Datil was transferred to the Gila N. F.

Lincoln National Forest

July 26, 1902	Lincoln Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	Gallinas Forest Reserve
April 19, 1907	Guadalupe N. F.
April 24, 1907	Sacramento N. F.
July 2, 1908	Guadalupe and Sacramento N. Fs, consolidated as Alamo N. F. The Gallinas and Lincoln N.Fs. consolidated as Lincoln N. F.
June 6, 1917 (effective July 1)	Alamo N. F. transferred to the Lincoln N. F.

Santa Fe National Forest

January 11, 1892	Pecos River Forest Reserve
October 12, 1905	Jemez Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Pecos River N. F. changed to Pecos N. F.
July 1, 1915	Jemez and Pecos N. Fs. consolidated as the Santa Fe N. F.

October 3, 1905	Portales Forest Reserve
March, 1907	Portales Forest Reserve restored to the public domain

NOTE: The foregoing covers only changes of name and major transfers. There have been many additions, eliminations and changes in boundaries not listed.

FIRE RECORD FOR 1949

Calendar Year

Forest and State	A. Less than ¼ A.	B. ¼ A. & Less Than 10 A.	C. 10A. & Less Than 100 A.	D. 100A. & Less Than 300 A..	E. Over 300 A.	Total	M. C. Fires	Acreage Burned
ARIZONA								
Apache	59	30	6	1		96	8	446
Coconino	352	53	3			408	34	153
Coronado	28	12			1	41	9	396
Crook	22	8	2	2		34		437
Kaibab	98	35	1			134	16	83
Prescott	47	7				54	13	16
Sitgreaves	133	61	4	1		199	22	403
Tonto	125	29	2			156	15	88
Total ARIZONA	864	235	18	4	1	1122	117	2022
NEW MEXICO								
Apache	69	17	7			93	4	211
Carson	16	7	1			24	8	5
Cibola	41	19	3			63	15	192
Gila	168	70	17	2		257	9	1066
Lincoln	36	12	1			49	8	54
Santa Fe	40	17	3			60	11	156
Total NEW MEXICO	370	142	32	2		546	55	1684
Total REGION 3	1234	377	50	6	1	1668	172	3706

NATIONAL FOREST IMPROVEMENTS (GOVERNMENT OWNED) ON JUNE 30, 1949
(Includes Southwestern Forest & Range Exp. Station)

ARIZONA

		Number	Miles	Construction Cost
1.	Range Revegetation	3,192.2		55,118.75
	Fire Control and Administration			
2.	Fire Control Improvements			110,647.24
3.	Lookout Houses, Towers & Observatories	64		
4.	Fire Control Water Facilities	2		
5.	Firebreaks		12.0	
	Administration Improvements			
6.	Communication Systems			390,649.57
7.	Telephone Lines		2,024.5	
8.	Dwellings and Related Improvements			760,246.02
9.	Dwellings	226		
10.	Other Structures	312		
11.	Water & Sanitary Systems	119		
12.	Warehouses, Shops and Offices			429,763.43
13.	Offices	52		
14.	Shops	11		
15.	Warehouses	207		
	Total	993	2,036.5	1,691,306.26
	Public Service			
16.	Recreation Use Improvements			1,081,697.03
17.	Campgrounds and Picnic Areas	151		
18.	Swimming Areas	1		
19.	Winter Sports Areas	6		
	Total	158		1,081,697.03
	Wildlife and Range Use Improvements			
20.	Range Use Improvements			3,614,933.33
21.	Range Fences and Corrals		8,050.3	
22.	Stock Driveways		173.3	
23.	Range Water Developments	2,734		
24.	Wildlife Use Improvements			159,811.17
25.	Game Refuge Fences		7.8	
26.	Fish Bearing Ponds	15		
27.	Stream and Lake Improvements	38		
	Total	2,787	8,231.4	3,774,744.50
28.	Soil and Water Control Improvements			325,832.59
29.	ROADS		5,457.6	9,797,287.44
30.	TRAILS		3,092.1	409,605.21
	Total		8,549.7	10,532,725.24
	GRAND TOTAL	7,130.2	18,817.6	17,135,591.78

RANGER DISTRICTS IN REGION 3 - TOTAL 73

ARIZONA		NEW MEXICO	
Apache National Forest	2	Apache National Forest	3
Coconino " "	6	Carson " "	6
Coronado " "	6	Cibola " "	6
Crook " "	5	Coronado " "	0
Kaibab " "	4	Gila " "	7
Prescott " "	6	Lincoln " "	5
Sitgreaves " "	4	Santa Fe " "	7
Tonto " "	6		34
	39		

NATIONAL FOREST IMPROVEMENTS (GOVERNMENT OWNED) ON JUNE 30, 1949
(Includes Southwestern Forest & Range Exp. Station)

	NEW MEXICO			TOTAL R-3		
	Number	Miles	Construction Cost	Number	Miles	Construction Cost
1.	5,885.0		92,690.25	9,077.2		147,809.00
2.			96,828.15			207,475.39
3.	50			114		
4.				2		
5.		3.0			15.0	
6.			640,371.19			1,031,020.76
7.		2,340.3			4,364.8	
8.			458,042.93			1,218,288.95
9.	152			378		
10.	251			563		
11.	55			174		
12.			297,370.36			727,133.79
13.	35			87		
14.	3			14		
15.	144			351		
	690	2,343.3	1,492,612.63	1,683	4,379.8	3,183,918.89
16.			570,560.69			1,652,257.72
17.	109			260		
18.				1		
19.	11			17		
	120		570,560.69	278		1,652,257.72
20.			2,461,132.92			6,076,066.25
21.		6,063.0			14,113.3	
22.		44.0			217.3	
23.	1,033			3,767		
24.			73,723.31			233,534.48
25.		5.5			13.3	
26.				15		
27.	57			95		
	1,090	6,112.5	2,534,856.23	3,877	14,343.9	6,309,600.73
28.			447,550.79			773,383.38
29.		4,935.2	7,286,088.76		10,392.8	17,083,376.20
30.		3,482.0	325,466.10		6,574.1	735,071.31
		8,417.2	8,059,105.65		16,966.9	18,591,830.89
	7,785.0	16,873.0	12,749,825.45	14,915.2	35,690.6	29,885,417.23

TIMBER RESOURCES IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Forest area in Arizona and New Mexico may be divided into two types:

1. The sawtimber area, containing ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir and other species suitable for logging operations. This area is generally found above 7,000 ft. elevation and up to 11,500 ft. (timberline). It receives precipitation averaging 19 inches or better, annually. (In general, precipitation increases with elevation).

2. The woodland area, containing pinyon, juniper, oak and the like. Generally between the 5,000 ft. and 7,000 ft. elevations, where precipitation is from 12 to 18 inches annually.

FOREST AREA IN REGION 3
(In acres. Includes all ownerships)

	Sawtimber Area	Woodland Area	Total Forest Area
ARIZONA	4,638,000	14,900,000	19,538,000
NEW MEXICO	6,101,000	13,900,000	20,001,000
REGION 3	10,739,000	28,800,000	39,539,000

A considerable part of the sawtimber area in Arizona and New Mexico is inaccessible or too scattered for logging purposes or withdrawn for purposes other than timber production. This part is classed as "non-commercial". The part which can be used for timber production is called the "commercial" sawtimber area, and according to present criteria, this area is all that will support future timber production.

COMMERCIAL SAWTIMBER AREA AND VOLUME

	Area (Acres)	Volume (M ft. B.M.)
ARIZONA		
National Forests	2,058,000	11,550,000
Indian Reservations	686,000	4,467,000
State	30,000	105,000
Total, Federal and State	2,774,000	16,122,000
Private	41,000	148,000
Grand Total:	2,815,000	16,270,000
NEW MEXICO		
National Forests	2,020,000	5,610,000
Indian Reservations	345,000	653,000
Other Federal	40,000	142,000
State	149,000	407,000
Total, Federal and State	2,554,000	6,812,000
Private	911,000	1,659,000
Grand Total:	3,465,000	8,471,000

The commercial sawtimber area may be divided as follows (by acres):

	Virgin	Cut-over	Total
ARIZONA	1,919,000	896,000	2,815,000
NEW MEXICO	1,784,000	1,680,000	3,464,000

The cut-over land varies in its condition and consequently in its ability to produce future timber crops. For the region, it varies about as follows:

	Acres
1. Denuded lands with only a light stand of seedlings & saplings	424,000
2. Land fairly stocked with seedlings & saplings	495,000
3. Land with pole timber (trees between 4 and 12 inches D.B.H.)	598,000
4. Selectively-cut land such as that on publicly owned areas	960,000
	2,477,000

It is only from such lands as the last (No.4) that an early second cut of timber will be obtainable.

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NUMBER OF TREE SPECIES IN REGION 3

There are about 130 species of trees in Region 3. Of these, four make up 98% of volume of the sawtimber stand. Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa) makes up 82% of the volume; Douglasfir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia)10%; White fir (Abies concolor) 3%; Engelmann Spruce (Picea engelmanii) and blue spruce (Picea pungens) 3%. Corkbark fir (Abies Arizonica) and limber pine (Pinus flexilis) etc. make up the remainder.

FUEL VALUE OF WOOD

(Local species and typical others for comparison)

One ton (2,000 pounds) of coal has approximately the full value of:

One cord of	One and one-half cords of	Two cords of
Oaks	Soft Maple	Cedars
Locusts	Sycamore	Cypress (Cupressus)
Hard maple	Mesquite tops	Cottonwoods
Ashes	Douglasfir	Aspen
Hickory	Southern pines	Pines (other than southern)
*Mesquite roots	Hemlocks	
	Larch	

* Of all American species of wood, mesquite is one of the few in which the root-wood is of higher specific gravity than above-ground wood. It pays to use the root-wood for fuel and the grubbing will improve many of our ranges.

SAWTIMBER CUT BY YEARS (ENTIRE STATE)

Data from Census (Calendar Year)
(All Ownerships)

(The figures below are in M ft. B.M., which equals 1,000 board feet)

Year	Number Mills Reporting: Arizona	Number Mills Reporting: New Mexico	Total Cut: Arizona	Total Cut: New Mexico	Total Cut: Arizona & New Mexico
1932	22	52	58,000	72,000	130,000
1934	34	74	73,000	101,000	174,000
1936	36	87	123,411	140,840	264,251
1937	39	105	123,041	164,446	287,487
1938	37	94	118,200	125,176	243,376
1939	42	98	119,206	106,227	225,433
1940	41	100	128,776	112,786	241,562
1941	42	119	130,567	114,612	245,179
1942	38	138	143,286	122,958	266,244
1943	44	118	151,547	109,099	260,646
1944	47	136	172,198	105,348	277,546
1945	53	135	157,984	99,100	257,084
1946	66	158	240,735	144,214	384,949
1947	61	162	220,017	126,925	346,942
1948	50	120	247,400	124,608	372,008

The sawtimber forests of Arizona and New Mexico have supplied sawtimber for the production of approximately ten billion board feet of saw products during the period 1879 to 1949 inclusive.

TIMBER CUT FROM NATIONAL FORESTS, BY YEARS

All classes of products converted to M ft. All classes of Forest Sales

Calendar Year

Year	Sales (All Classes) & Exchange M Ft. BM: Arizona	New Mexico	Total Arizona & New Mexico	Average Price Per M Ft.	Free Use * *: Arizona	New Mexico	Total
1932	57,577	11,541	69,118	$ 2.31	12,876	27,962	40,838
1934	35,452	13,600	49,052	2.35	14,568	23,485	38,053
1936	92,154	35,848	128,002	2.34	13,593	22,253	35,846
1937	92,474	51,775	144,249	2.24	7,902	25,332	33,234
1938	69,853	37,818	107,671	2.19	8,117	25,452	33,569
1939	65,416	32,780	98,196	2.18	8,381	24,111	32,492
1940	74,634	41,084	115,718	2.30	8,976	28,674	37,650
1941	79,301	29,949	109,250	2.45	6,767	29,850	36,617
1942	75,033	45,190	120,223	2.48	6,575	20,588	27,163
1943	77,634	54,053	131,687	2.82	4,756	13,660	18,416
1944	113,551	41,678	155,229	3.40	4,970	13,565	18,535
1945	109,209	42,768	151,977	3.33	5,304	16,527	21,831
1946	170,358	49,477	219,835	3.29	6,845	18,606	25,451
1947	196,444	47,854	244,298	3.54	4,579	17,061	21,640
1948	193,498	43,225	236,723	4.32	4,958	13,022	17,980
1949	136,264	48,187	184,451	5.21	4,626	12,555	17,181

In addition, the Forest Service supervised the cutting of 11,222 M.B.F. of State timber and 4,442 M.B.F. of private timber under cooperative agreements in 1949.

* Latest data available.

**Allowed settlers and residents on and adjacent to the National Forests for fuel, fencing, building, etc. These figures on fiscal year basis.

NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER CUT, BY FORESTS

Fiscal Year 1949

National Forest	Sales & Exchange (1000 Bd. Ft.)	Value	Amount Free Use (1,000 Bd. Ft.)
Apache	31,640	108,464	715
Coconino	64,636	194,785	845
Coronado	737	1,952	739
Crook	1,737	5,774	111
Kaibab	11,760	49,931	263
Prescott	1,221	7,578	317
Sitgreaves	28,679	190,979	659
Tonto	3,806	20,753	977
ARIZONA	144,216	580,216	4,626
Apache	5,288	30,118	556
Carson	3,923	17,452	7,152
Cibola	14,943	89,853	938
Coronado	-	-	121
Gila	7,026	34,917	339
Lincoln	4,995	42,613	930
Santa Fe	11,015	84,585	2,519
NEW MEXICO	47,190	299,538	12,555
REGION 3	191,406	879,754	17,181

Estimated No. families supplied free use timber 13,500

Approximate Number of Saw Mills dependent (Principally) on National Forest timber for their log supplies, number of workers employed, wages earned, and value of products produced in 1949

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State	No. Mills	No. Workers Employed	Wages Paid	Value of Products FOB Plants
Arizona	45	1,600	$2,750,000	$8,000,000
New Mexico	60	800	1,250,000	3,000,000

Increment of Ponderosa Pine Stands During Different Periods After Cutting
(Data collected and compiled by Southwestern Forest and Range Exp. Station)

Board Ft. Remaining After Cutting	Years After Cutting — Increment in Board Feet					
	5	10	15	20	25	30
200	50	145	200	320	420	520
600	100	250	390	520	670	800
1,000	165	325	495	680	870	1,030
2,000	260	515	805	1,090	1,340	1,610
3,000	350	700	1,125	1,550	1,825	2,230
4,000	460	900	1,410	1,910	2,430	2,900
5,000	540	1,050	1,640	2,240	2,800	3,350
6,000	620	1,220	1,850	2,550	3,250	3,875
7,000	670	1,350	2,070	2,800	3,550	4,250
8,000	735	1,480	2,250	3,050	3,950	4,650
9,000	775	1,550	2,400	3,200	4,050	4,700
10,000	800	1,650	2,500	3,250	4,000	4,800

NOTE: Increment volumes in lower portion of table are subject to considerable error due to too few plots. Volumes beyond 20 years were obtained by extending curve.

COMPARATIVE DECAY RESISTANCE OF HEARTWOOD OF LOCAL AND OTHER FREQUENTLY-USED SPECIES

(Applies only to heartwood, untreated. Sapwood of no species is durable under conditions favoring decay; i.e., in contact with soil, poorly-drained or aerated parts of buildings, bridges, etc.)

Durable Group

Cedars
Junipers
Black Locust
Osage Orange
Redwood
Southern cypress

Nearly as Durable Group

White oaks
Honey locust
Dense Douglas fir
Dense southern pine
Dense larch

High Intermediate Group

Cypress
Douglas fir (unselected)
Southern pine (unselected)
Larch (unselected)

Low Intermediate Group

Red Oaks
Pines (other than southern)
Maple (hard and red)
Ashes
Hemlocks
Spruces

Nondurable Group

True firs (concolor, alpine, balsam, etc.)
Aspen
Cottonwood
Willows

NOTE: When used under decay-inducing conditions the woods in the last three groups should be treated with an approved preservative. Sapwood is preferable for treatment.

Stream flow characteristics of small mountain watersheds in central Arizona as related to precipitation.

	Elevation (ft.)	Precipitation (inches)	Stream flow (inches)	Stream flow as percent of precipitation
Winter period (October through May)				
Workman Creek (1938-45)	6500-7700	25.6	3.8	14.7
Parker Creek (1934-45)	5400-7400	20.9	6.6	31.6
Pocket Creek (1936-45)	5300-7000	17.8	4.4	24.6
Summer period (June through September)				
Workman Creek (1939-46)	6500-7700	10.4	0.40	3.8
Parker Creek (1934-46)	5400-7400	9.9	0.32	3.2
Pocket Creek (1937-46)	5300-7000	8.5	0.18	2.1

The above table indicates that summer rains ordinarily contribute little to stream flow; the bulk of the water comes from the winter precipitation. The reasons are (a) Summer thunderstorms are usually local and of short duration; any run-off generally disappears in dry stream beds. (b) Summer rains generally do not get a chance to accumulate in the ground, and hence do not produce sub-surface flow. In contrast, winter period storms are generally widespread, of medium to high intensity, and long duration. Hence, they produce sub-surface run-off and relatively high water yield. There are exceptions to the above; occasionally a late summer storm causes heavy run-off of short duration.

ESTIMATED WATER YIELD FROM TYPICAL SOUTHWESTERN DRAINAGES

(The basis for these estimates is a correlation of stream-gaging and precipitation records, adjusted to elevations, vegetative association and other factors affecting run-off. The precipitation data were obtained from Weather records and state maps and the available stream-gaging records used for certain basic flow determinations were obtained from U.S.G.S. water supply papers.)

Santa Fe National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin in Sq. Miles (Santa Fe Forest)	Annual Water yield-Acre Ft. Per Year	Per Sq. Mi.
Mora River *	132	42,000	317
Gallinas River	57	20,000	346
Tecolote Creek	46	8,000	179
El Rito Creek	30	3,500	118
Canyon Blanco	74	4,500	60
Cow Creek	121	26,500	220
Pecos River	306	108,000	353
Rio Galisteo	74	6,200	85
Santa Fe Creek	35	8,500	242
Pojoaque Creek	60	13,100	218
Santa Cruz & Truchas	117	36,000	308
Direct Tributaries from:			
West Side **	209	17,600	84
Jemez River	223	40,400	181
Rio Puerco	102	12,100	119
Chama River	336	43,500	129
Gallina River	218	21,600	100
Largo Creek (San Juan)	18	800	44
Total Santa Fe Forest	2,158	412,300	190

*Includes Rociada Tract and unacquired Mora Grant lands to Forest Boundary.

**Excluding Ramon Vigil Grant.

Baca Location is not included in estimates.

ESTIMATED WATER YIELD BY PRINCIPAL DRAINAGES

Gila National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin in Sq. Miles (Gila Forest)	Annual Water Yield-Acre Ft. Per Year	Per Sq. Mile
Luera Mtns. & Y Canyon	155	4,100	26
Negrito Creek	185	8,100	44
San Francisco (Direct)	486	35,000	68
Sub (San Francisco)	671	43,100	62
Sacaton Creek	18	2,500	139
Mogollon Creek	110	17,100	155
West Fork, Gila	164	30,850	188
Middle Fork, Gila	364	35,500	98
Main Stem, Gila	728	35,700	49
Bear Creek	126	7,200	57
Sapillo Creek	176	9,750	55
Black Canyon	115	10,100	88
Diamond Creek	119	9,700	81
Mangas Wash (Burros)	82	2,100	26
Gila direct (Tillie-Hall Peak)	36	800	22
Gila direct (Burros)	178	4,100	23
Sub T. (Gila River)	2,216	165,400	76
Mimbres	345	19,600	57
Rio Grande (Direct)	454	26,100	57
Sub T. (Rio Grande)	799	45,700	57
Total Gila Forest	3,841	258,300	67

Carson National Forest

Latir Creek	17	5,500	325
Red River	171	62,000	364
San Cristobal	29	3,200	112
Rio Hondo	38	19,300	507
Taos Creek*	123	32,200	264
Little Rio Grande*	145	38,300	264
Embudo (Pueblo Cr.)	230	65,000	284
Coyote Creek (Can)#	14	4,500	320
Los Pinos - San Antone	204	50,000	248
Brazos **	20	8,000	392
Aguage Arroyo ##	74	4,600	62
Las Tusas	186	22,000	120
Vallecitos *	220	37,000	170
El Rito Creek	65	13,500	207
Canjilon Creek *	151	14,500	101
Rio Nutrias **	17	3,500	212
Rio Cebolla **	54	4,000	76
Chama (Direct)	38	600	16
San Juan (Jicar.)	249	15,600	63
Total Carson Forest***	2,045	403,300	197

* Includes Non-National Forest area of Watershed.
** National Forest drainage only
*** Totals include non-forest areas as listed above.
\# Does not include Santa Fe area to be administered by Carson.
Does not include Taos Resettlement Area.

ESTIMATED WATER YIELD BY PRINCIPAL DRAINAGES

Apache National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin In Sq. Miles (Apache Forest	Annual Water Yield - Acre Ft. Per Year	Per Sq. Mile
Mineral Creek	52	12,200	232
Canero Creek	37	8,300	224
Little Colorado (Direct)	81	33,700	414
So. Fork Little Colorado	55	14,300	260
Nutrioso Creek	148	17,300	117
Coyote Creek*	80	5,500	69
Agua Fria Creek*	127	6,400	51
Largo Creek*	127	13,700	108
(Sub-T.Little Colorado)	707	111,400	158
Mangas Creek*	61	8,100	133
Alamacito-Patterson*	74	8,400	114
T.H. Canyon-Cottonwood*	45	6,100	135
(Sub-T.Interior Plains)	180	22,600	126
Tularosa Creek	324	23,800	74
Apache Creek	137	10,900	79
Saliz-Bushy Creek	75	4,200	56
Pueblo Creek	84	5,800	69
Upper "Frisco" Direct	162	24,200	149
Centerfire-Karruth Creek	149	10,800	73
Lower "Frisco"Direct	214	11,000	51
(Sub-Total San Francisco River) **	1,145	90,700	80
Campbell & Dry Blue	112	24,700	220
Blue River (Direct)	184	23,800	129
(Sub-Total Blue River)	296	48,500	164
North Fork Black River	49	21,800	445
East Fork Black River	63	25,500	405
Black River (Direct)	244	101,600	415
(Sub-Tot. Black River)	356	148,900	418
Total Apache Forest	2,684	422,100	157

* Principally flood waters and seasonal flow

** Exclusive of Negrito Creek above Apache-Gila boundary

ESTIMATED WATER YIELD BY PRINCIPAL DRAINAGES

Prescott National Forest

Drainage Name	Gross Area of Basin in Sq. Miles (Prescott Forest)	Annual Water Yield - Acre Ft. Per Year	Per Sq. Mile
Bill Williams	299	15,500	52
Hassayampa	204	26,100	128
Agua Fria, West	247	31,200	126
Agua Fria, Northeast (Yaeger Canyon, Ash Creek)	218	15,200	70
Agua Fria, Southeast (Sycamore and Indian Creek)	80	8,900	111
(Sub-T.Agua Fria River)	545	55,300	101
Verde, Northwest (Chino)	224	7,200	32
Verde, Southwest (Williamson Valley, Granite Creek)	243	12,100	50
Verde, North (West of Hell Canyon)	208	4,800	23
Verde, North (East of Hell Canyon)	187	5,100	27
Verde, West (From Cotton-Wood North)	171	5,500	32
Verde, South (From Cotton-Wood South)	188	10,700	57
(Sub-T., Verde River)	1,221	45,400	37
Total Prescott Forest	2,277	142,300	62

Total Area Available for Livestock
(Includes National Forest Range)

	Arizona	New Mexico	TOTAL
Total Land Area	72,838,400	78,401,920	151,240,320
Barren and Inaccessible	9,475,772	1,772,709	11,248,481
Other Non-grazable	1,853,855	3,059,800	4,913,655
Total Non-grazable	11,329,627	4,832,509	16,162,136
Total Gross Grazable	61,508,773	73,569,411	135,078,184
Closed to Grazing	811,628	279,238	1,090,866
Total Net Area Available for Livestock - Acres	60,697,145	73,290,173	133,987,318
Percent	83.3	93.5	88.5
Net Usable National Forest:	9,154,834	6,354,042	15,508,876

Livestock Actually Grazed Under Permit on National Forests

ARIZONA

C.Y.	Cattle and Horses	Animal Months	No. of C&H Permits	Sheep and Goats	Animal Months	No. of S&G Permits	Exempt Stock C&H
1940	151,293	1,357,589	929	155,868	643,726	60	9,335
1941	158,377	1,353,081	931	142,444	525,128	58	8,847
1942	157,500	1,371,772	877	143,948	579,073	53	8,523
1943	158,640	1,417,584	880	135,560	575,798	55	8,550
1944	153,217	1,317,913	879	113,504	487,623	51	8,295
1945	147,726	1,317,625	838	104,408	432,023	44	7,685
1946	143,995	1,265,908	855	103,506	409,290	43	6,223
1947	136,696	1,187,817	868	102,070	312,494	41	5,575
1948	130,577	1,137,993	863	82,409	328,606	34	5,172
1949	130,978	1,132,639	846	83,096	298,516	29	5,087

NEW MEXICO

1940	90,825	818,900	2,043	162,764	934,776	256	12,373
1941	86,381	772,963	1,962	168,529	979,705	259	10,818
1942	87,519	770,261	1,916	164,952	881,000	248	10,000
1943	87,608	784,449	1,952	150,695	870,062	267	10,556
1944	89,941	798,859	1,960	144,060	766,792	259	10,024
1945	83,571	719,947	1,865	137,767	703,954	225	10,403
1946	84,794	689,130	1,933	125,395	601,459	230	9,602
1947	80,744	632,157	1,916	111,497	549,301	228	8,213
1948	75,811	626,034	1,862	96,339	424,321	209	6,931
1949	74,110	603,664	1,859	100,837	467,371	183	6,022

Estimates of Wildlife on National Forests

	Year	Game Animals: Antelope	Black or Brown Bear	Deer	Elk	Mtn. Sheep	Peccary or Javelina
Arizona	1937	5490	840	73,980	4400	200	5810
	1938	5320	865	70,020	4140	210	6140
	1939	5100	860	67,780	4290	220	7100
	1940	5400	970	62,500	4340	215	*
	1941	5900	950	61,700	4300	210	7100
	1942	5500	1020	64,995	4100	200	8400
	1943	5235	960	61,995	4095	190	8700
	1944	5000	1021	61,107	3897	166	10355
	1945	4691	872	63,762	4190	145	11202
	1946	5192	888	63,921	5854	133	10287
	1947	4832	924	62,914	6574	91	10706
	1948	5250	925	62,505	6870	70	11840
	1949	5400	970	70,000	7400	50	13000
NEW MEXICO	1937	1180	1320	76,400	880	55	400
	1938	1460	1330	72,200	965	90	300
	1939	1550	1324	69,130	1040	70	400
	1940	1700	1430	69,300	1060	55	*
	1941	2100	1400	68,800	1200	60	400
	1942	2300	1342	68,100	1300	60	500
	1943	2395	1412	68,250	1497	90	500
	1944	2506	1493	67,270	1572	93	500
	1945	2628	1550	67,072	1589	104	1005
	1946	2478	1627	65,838	1616	108	1200
	1947	2392	1351	65,787	1742	114	500
	1948	2185	1290	63,500	1940	115	510
	1949	2000	1200	60,200	1900	110	510
Total Region 3	1937	6670	2160	150,380	5280	255	6210
	1938	6780	2195	142,220	5105	300	6440
	1939	6650	2184	136,910	5330	290	7500
	1940	7100	2400	131,800	5400	270	*
	1941	8000	2350	130,500	5500	270	7500
	1942	7800	2362	133,095	5400	260	8900
	1943	7630	2372	130,245	5592	280	9200
	1944	7506	2514	128,377	5469	259	10855
	1945	7319	2422	130,834	5779	249	12207
	1946	7670	2515	129,759	7470	241	11487
	1947	7224	2275	128,701	8316	205	11206
	1948	7435	2215	126,005	8810	185	12350
	1949	7400	2170	130,200	9300	160	13510

* Data not available.

Game Animals Killed by Man

	Year	Antelope	Bear	Deer	Elk	Peccary	Squirrel	Wild Turkey
Arizona	1940	3	97	2,943	91	*	200	510
	1941	294	71	3,240	152	*	170	715
	1942	165	56	3,340	279	120	*	510
	1943	336	71	3,507	445	130	*	*
	1944	1	81	3,887	-	207	*	431
	1945	-	114	3,294	-	258	*	6
	1946	-	173	3,991	135	291	*	213
	1947	-	179	4,740	551	278	*	208
	1948	-	156	5,085	965	510	*	160
	1949	-	150	5,180	960	650	*	*
New Mex.	1940	55	100	4,050	25	*	2,600	560
	1941	122	97	4,403	31	*	2,350	629
	1942	123	54	3,428	51	10	*	370
	1943	135	50	5,157	135	10	*	*
	1944	140	119	3,856	51	10	*	623
	1945	163	129	3,564	37	10	*	624
	1946	-	191	4,550	49	-	*	631
	1947	161	159	4,173	55	-	*	918
	1948	110	135	5,635	73	-	*	670
	1949	85	130	5,630	73	-	*	*
Total Region 3	1940	58	197	6,993	116	*	2,800	1,070
	1941	416	168	7,643	183	*	2,520	1,344
	1942	288	110	6,768	330	130	*	880
	1943	471	121	8,664	580	140	*	*
	1944	141	200	7,743	51	217	*	1,054
	1945	163	243	6,858	37	268	*	630
	1946	-	364	8,541	184	291	*	844
	1947	161	338	8,913	606	278	*	1,126
	1948	110	291	10720	1038	510	*	830
	1949	85	280	10810	1033	650	*	*

* Data not available.

Small Game, Game Birds and Furbearers on National Forests

Species *	Arizona									New Mexico								
	Abundance					Trend				Abundance					Trend			
	A	C	O	R		I	S	D		A	C	O	R		I	S	D	
Cottontail Rabbits		x					x				x				x			
Abert Squirrels		x					x											
Tuft-eared Squirrel		x					x				x					x		
Fox Squirrel											x				x			
Turkeys			x				x				x				x			
Blue Grouse				x			x					x				x		
Gambel Quail		x					x					x				x		
Scaled Quail			x				x				x							x
Ducks		x					x							x		x		
Bandtailed Pigeon			x				x				x					x		
Mourning Dove		x					x				x					x		
Bobcat		x					x				x					x		
Mt. Lion			x				x							x				x
Coyote		x				x						x						x
Fox		x					x					x				x		
Badger			x				x					x				x		
Beaver				x			x				x				x			
Marten												x				x		
Mink				x			x					x				x		
Skunk		x					x				x					x		

* Code Letters

A - Abundant
C - Common
O - Occasional
R - Rare
I - Increasing
S - Stationary
D - Decreasing

Estimated Wildlife Use

Region 3

Taken from Annual Wildlife Report, F. Y. 1949

Users	Number	Visits
Arizona		
Big Game Hunters	39,000	52,000
Small Game Hunters	7,900	13,000
Fishermen	86,000	106,000
Total	132,900	171,000
New Mexico		
Big Game Hunters	26,000	42,000
Small Game Hunters	4,700	10,000
Fishermen	52,000	101,000
Total	82,700	153,000
Region 3		
Big Game Hunters	65,000	94,000
Small Game Hunters	12,600	23,000
Fishermen	138,000	207,000
Total	215,600	324,000

National Forest Fishing Waters *

	Streams (Miles)	Lakes (Acres)
Arizona	731	37,506
New Mexico	1115	437
Region 3	1846	37,943

*This information available at 5-year intervals only. Above figures taken from five-year report, Fiscal Year 1949.

GOVERNMENT OWNED WILDLIFE AND RANGE USE IMPROVEMENTS - JUNE 30, 1949

ARIZONA

Forest	Range Use Improvements: Fence & Corrals Miles	Stock Drive-ways Miles	Water Developments Number	Cost	Wildlife Use Improvements: Game Refuge Fences Miles	Fish Bearing Ponds Number	Stream & Lake Improv. Number	Cost
Apache	557.4	45.0	82	198,169.75	3.5	5	16	59,991.26
Coconino	1,112.6		342	492,481.15			7	40,095.54
Coronado	1,309.9		640	660,059.43			1	15,328.27
Crook	1,200.7		440	532,398.27			8	18,040.63
Kaibab	551.9		184	322,105.60				290.36
Prescott	1,051.3	7.5	354	557,960.48	4.3			3,843.54
Sitgreaves	401.5		76	159,767.33		10	1	4,717.31
Tonto	1,744.0	120.8	562	607,917.40			5	17,504.26
Total Forests	7,929.3	173.3	2,680	3,530,859.41	7.8	15	38	159,811.17
Swn. Forest & Range Exp. Station	121.0		54	84,073.92				
GRAND TOTAL ARIZONA	8,050.3	173.3	2,734	3,614,933.33	7.8	15	38	159,811.17

NEW MEXICO

Apache	579.6		117	212,485.53				
Carson	459.8		97	201,273.64			12	25,192.84
Cibola	1,532.1		244	570,843.61	3.0		2	10,251.40
Coronado	73.0		41	30,128.55				
Gila	1,787.2		280	650,833.25	2.5		12	14,207.64
Lincoln	893.4		222	533,138.27				
Santa Fe	605.9	44.0	25	204,635.67			31	24,071.43
Total Forests	5,931.0		1,026	2,403,338.52	5.5		57	73,723.31
Swn. Forest & Range Exp. Station	132.0		7	57,794.40				
GRAND TOTAL N. MEX.	6,063.0	44.0	1,033	2,461,132.92	5.5		57	73,723.31
TOTAL FORESTS	13,860.3	217.3	3,706	5,934,197.93	13.3	15	95	233,534.48
TOTAL SOUTHWESTERN	253.0		61	141,868.32				
GRAND TOTAL - R-3	14,113.3	217.3	3,767	6,076,066.25	13.3	15	95	233,534.48

LAND DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS

Distribution of Lands in Arizona	Area Acres	% To Total Area of State
Federal		
Indian Reservations	19,224,717	26.39
Grazing Districts and Public Domain	9,011,697	12.37
National Parks and National Monuments	2,394,568	3.29
Soil Conservation Service	10,454	.01
Santa Rita Experimental Range	52,604	.07
Southwestern Forest & Range Experiment Sta.	245	-
National Forests (net) *	11,429,048	15.69
Other Federal Lands	5,823,950	8.00
Total Federally Owned or Managed:	47,947,283	65.82
State		
Total State Owned	8,356,497	11.47
Private		
Private in farms and ranches	13,964,572	19.17
Private - Other	2,577,927	3.54
Total Privately Owned	16,542,499	
Total Area of State	72,846,279	100.00
Distribution of Lands in New Mexico		
Federal		
Indian Reservations	7,153,109	9.12
Grazing Districts and Public Domain	14,612,786	18.63
National Parks and National Monuments	163,434	.21
Jornada Experimental Range	189,940	.24
National Forests (net) *	8,635,265	11.00
Soil Conservation Service	566,177	.72
Other Federal Lands	1,371,725	1.75
Total Federally Owned or Managed:	32,692,436	41.67
State		
Total State Owned	12,700,968	16.19
Private		
Private in Farms and Ranches	29,592,372	37.71
Private - Other	3,477,882	4.43
Total Privately Owned:	33,070,254	
Total Area of State	78,463,658	100.00
Total Area of Region 3	151,309,937	

*Latest available figures

The net forest area in Arizona and New Mexico totals:		20,064,313
The gross forest area in Arizona	12,105,618	
The gross forest area in New Mexico	9,912,011	
TOTAL	22,017,629	

Special Use Permits

	Free	Charge	Total
Arizona	4,141	1,701	5,842
New Mexico	1,551	880	2,431
Region 3	5,692	2,581	8,273

Land Exchange

Total Number Consummated Cases to June 30, 1949, Inc.

Offered Lands - Total Consummated		Area Accepted	Estimated Value
Arizona	100	272,784	644,793
New Mexico	77	399,058	1,142,334
Total	177	671,842	1,787,127

Selected Lands - Total Consummated

State	Area	Land Value	M. Ft. B.M.	Timber Value
Arizona	59,147	176,460	163,362	$ 397,036
New Mexico	164,745	302,265	285,803	695,593
Region Total	223,892	478,725	449,165	1,092,629

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

Fiscal Year 1949

Arizona	Net Area
Apache	678,418
Coconino	1,750,880
Coronado	1,315,843
Crook	1,422,140
Kaibab	1,793,334
Prescott	1,252,128
Sitgreaves	805,797
Tonto	2,410,508
Total Arizona	11,429,048

New Mexico	Net Area
Apache	887,778
Carson	1,114,429
Cibola	1,736,431
Coronado	69,477
Gila	2,394,414
Lincoln	1,178,910
Santa Fe	1,253,826
Total New Mexico	8,635,265

Net area of the 152 National Forests in the U.S.: 179,339,893 acres (F. Y. 1949)

AREAS UNDER FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION BY COUNTIES

As of June 30, 1949

ARIZONA

County	National Forest or Experimental Area	Total Area of County (Acres) (1940 Census)	Area of County Within N.F. Boundaries	Areas not Included Under F.S. Administration	Acreage Under F.S. Administration	Percent of County Area Under F. S. Administration
Apache	Apache-Sitgreaves	7,151,360	515,996*	30,349	485,647	6.79
Cochise	Coronado- Crook	4,003,840	529,015	24,870	504,145	12.59
Coconino	Coconino-Kaibab Sitgreaves-Prescott	11,886,720	3,584,182	189,814	3,394,368	28.56
Gila	Crook-Tonto	3,040,000	1,724,874	48,782	1,676,092	55.13
Graham	Crook	2,950,400	399,338	2,312	397,026	13.46
Greenlee	Apache-Crook	1,199,360	758,793	9,864	748,929	62.44
Maricopa	Crook-Tonto	5,907,840	696,073	4,310	691,763	11.71
Mohave	Kaibab	8,486,400	28,219	160	28,059	.33
Navajo	Sitgreaves	6,343,040	544,728	70,296	474,432	7.48
Pima	Coronado-Santa Rita Exp. For.-S.W. Exp. For.	5,914,240	448,873	11,349	437,524	7.39
Pinal	Coronado-Crook-Tonto	3,441,920	228,805	6,352	222,453	6.46
Santa Cruz	Coronado	797,440	448,497	23,189	425,308	53.34
Yavapai	Coconino-Kaibab Prescott-Tonto	5,178,240	2,251,629	255,478	1,996,151	38.54
STATE TOTAL		66,300,800	12,159,022	677,125	11,481,897	

* Increase of 2 acres - purchase of Springerville Adm. Site.

AREAS UNDER FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION BY COUNTIES

As of June 30, 1949

NEW MEXICO

County	National Forest or Experimental Area	Total Area of County (Acres) (1940 Census)	Area of County Within N.F. Boundaries	Area not Included Under F.S. Administration	Acreage Under F.S. Administration	Percent of County Area under F. S. Administration
Bernalillo	Cibola	744,320	89,925	8,938	80,987	10.88
Catron	Apache-Cibola-Gila	4,414,720	2,407,930	212,997	2,194,933	49.72
Chavez	Lincoln	3,900,160	41,497	1,359	40,138	1.03
Colfax	Carson	2,409,600	7,680	1,387	6,293	.26
Dona Ana	Jornada Exp. Range	2,434,560	193,482	3,542	189,940	7.80
Eddy	Lincoln	2,664,320	139,172	4,433	134,739	5.06
Grant	Gila	2,540,800	916,012	21,726	894,286	35.20
Hidalgo	Coronado-Gila	2,206,080	136,031	58,901	77,130	3.50
Lincoln	Lincoln	3,109,760	507,575	66,850	440,725	14.17
McKinley	Cibola	3,491,840	262,129	85,237	176,892	5.06
Mora	Carson-Santa Fe	1,242,880	121,891	30,206	91,685	7.38
Otero	Lincoln	4,248,320	660,009	189,165	470,844	11.08
Rio Arriba	Carson-Santa Fe	3,747,200	1,329,908	63,965	1,265,943	33.78
Sandoval	Cibola-Santa Fe	2,439,040	365,995	41,677	324,318	13.30
San Miguel	Santa Fe	3,039,360	368,009	45,914	322,095	10.60
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	1,243,520	217,839	30,223	187,616	15.09
Sierra	Cibola-Gila	1,941,760	391,557	11,255	380,302	19.58
Socorro	Cibola-Lincoln	4,974,080	1,032,854	156,362	876,492	17.62
Taos	Carson-Santa Fe	1,443,840	482,215*	91,191	391,024	27.08
Torrance	Cibola-Lincoln	2,137,600	297,988	47,630	250,358	11.71
Valencia	Cibola	3,607,680	390,979	178,551	212,428	5.89
STATE TOTAL		57,981,440	10,360,677	1,351,509	9,009,168	

* Public Law 79 of 5/31/49 extended boundaries of Carson, a total of 13,277 acres.

EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS

Arizona

Forest	Name of Area	Acreage: National Forest	Acreage: Other	Logging	Grazing	Established
Coconino Kaibab	Fort Valley	4,770		Limited	None	1-28-36
Coconino	Long Valley	2,536	15	Limited	Capacity	3-31-36
Crook	Mt. Graham	3,040		Limited	Continued	3-23-32
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	13,255		None	Continued *	4-6-38

New Mexico

Lincoln	Cloudcroft	2,120		Limited	None	11-30-35

NATURAL AREAS

Arizona

Coconino	Oak Creek Canyon	940		None	None	10-15-31
Coconino	San Francisco Peaks	880		None	Conservative	10-15-31
Coronado	Butterfly Peak	1,000		None	"	7-25-35
Coronado	Chiminea Canyon	160		None	"	2-26-31
Coronado	Pole Bridge Canyon	320		None	Continued	2-26-31
Coronado	Santa Catalina	4,464		None	None	3-23-27

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Monument Canyon	640		None	None	10-1-32

RESEARCH AREA

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Univ. of N. Mex.	10,000		Regular		5-29-30

* Parker Creek Area Closed

IMPROVED PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS ON NATIONAL FORESTS

ARIZONA

APACHE

Picnic Grounds

Elderberry
Junction Spring
Luna Reservoir

Forest Camps

Benny Creek
Greer
East Fork
Sheep Crossing
Big Lake
West Fork
Colonel Spring
Warren
P. S.
Diamond Rock
Aspen
Hall
Beaver Dam
Buffalo Crossing
Hannagan
K. P. Cienega
Grant Creek
Middle Blue
Upper Blue

Camp and Picnic Grounds

Blue Crossing
South Fork
Alpine
Luna Reservoir

COCONINO

Picnic Grounds

Fulton Spring
Lava Cave
Oak Creek
Lake Mary

COCONINO (Continued)

Forest Camps

Townsend
Dairy Springs
Kit Carson
Double Springs
"R.H."
Kehl Springs
Pine Flat
Sliderock
Banjo Bill
Manzanita
Clint's Well
Lake Mary

Winter Sports Areas

Arizona Snow Bowl

CORONADO

Picnic Grounds

Sabino Canyon
Bog Springs
Roundup
John Hands
South Fork
Molino Basin

Forest Camps

Bear Wallow
Soldier Camp
Middle Sabino
Marshall Gulch
Madera Canyon
Big Rock
Calabasas
Pena Blanca
Rucker

ARIZONA (Continued)

CORONADO (Continued)

Forest Camps (Continued)

Bathtub
Cypress
Hermitage
Horse Canyon
Sycamore
Turkey Creek
Pinery
Rustler Park
Herb Martyr
Stewart
Idlewild
Sunflower Flat

Camp & Picnic Grounds

Lower Sabino

Winter Sports Areas

Bear Wallow

CROOK

Picnic Grounds

Marijilda
Noon Creek
Wet Canyon
Turkey Flat
Pioneer Pass
Kellner Canyon
Pinal Mountain
Warnica Springs

Forest Camps

Stray Horse
Engineer Spring
Upper Juan Miller
Lower Juan Miller
Honeymoon
Granville
Stockton Pass
Arcadia
Shannon
Hospital Flat
Soldier Creek
Jones Water

Camp & Picnic Grounds

Oak Flat
Treasure Park

KAIBAB

Picnic Grounds

Garland Prairie
White Horse Lake
Sycamore Rim

Forest Camps

Parks
Spitz Spring
Old Bill Williams
J. D. Dam
Jacob Lake
V. T.

Winter Sports Area

Bill Williams

PRESCOTT

Picnic Grounds

Thumb Butte
The Playgrounds
Potato Patch
Turney Gulch

Forest Camps

Granite Creek
Indian Creek
Wolf Creek
Upper Wolf Creek
Mingus Mountain
Powell Springs
Hazelett Hollow
Kentuck Spring

Camp & Picnic Ground

Granite Basin

Winter Sports Areas

Mingus Mtn.
Indian Creek

ARIZONA (Continued)

SITGREAVES

Forest Camps

Chevalon
Lakeside
Pinetop

Winter Sports Areas

Springer Mountain

TONTO

Picnic Grounds

Cave Creek
Seven Springs
Camp Creek
Coon Bluff
Blue Point
Canyon Lake

TONTO (Continued)

Forest Camps

Broncho Canyon
Blue Point
Apache Lake
Pine
Sycamore
Horton-Tonto Creek
Reynolds Creek
Rose Creek

TOTAL DEVELOPED AREAS

ARIZONA

Picnic Grounds	34
Forest Camps	89
Camp & Picnic Grounds	8
Winter Sports Areas	6
	137

NEW MEXICO

APACHE

Forest Camps

Pueblo Park
Cottonwood Canyon

CORONADO

Forest Camps

Clanton Canyon

CARSON

Picnic Grounds

The Cave
Kiowa Springs
Divisadero Peak

CARSON (Continued)

Forest Camps

El Nogal
Las Petaca
Capulin
La Sombra
Comeles
Agua Piedra
Echo Cave
La Junta
Angostura
Santa Barbara
Hondo Canyon
Cabresto Lake
Eagle Rock
Columbine
Goat Hill
La Bobita
Elephant Rock
June Bug
Lagunitas
La Jara
Canjilon

Camp and Picnic Grounds

La Viniteria
El Rito

Winter Sports Areas

Agua Piedra
Red River

NEW MEXICO (Continued)

CIBOLA

Picnic Grounds

Juan Tabo
La Cueva
Cole Spring
Cienega Canyon
Sulphur Canyon
Doc Long
Tree Spring
Dry Camp
Balsam Glade
Capulin
Sandia Crest
Kiwanis Point
Las Huertas Creek
Cedro Peak
New Canyon
Mountainair Ranger Station
Luna Park
Water Canyon
McGaffey
Whitewater
Red Cloud
Springtime
Tajique

Forest Camps

Fourth of July Spring
Capillo Peak
Bear Trap
Hughes Mill
Quaking Aspen
Turkey Spring

Camp & Picnic Grounds

Canyon Colorado
Canyon Lobo

Winter Sports Areas

La Madera
McGaffey

GILA

Picnic Grounds

Little Walnut
Cherry Creek
McMillen
Pine Flat
Bursum
Emory Pass
Negrito Tower

Forest Camps

Goforth
Iron Creek
Wrights Cabin
Rocky Canyon
Black Canyon
Lower Black Canyon
Gilita
Willow Creek
Ben Lilly
Whitewater
Little Dry
Big Dry

LINCOLN

Picnic Grounds

Sitting Bull Falls
Cedar Creek

Forest Camps

James Canyon
Karr Canyon
Cherokee Bill
School House

Winter Sports Areas

Cedar Creek
White Mountain
Cloudcroft

NEW MEXICO (Continued)

SANTA FE

Picnic Grounds

Spence Spring
Little Tesuque
Dalton
E. V. Long
Brides

Forest Camps

Battleship Rock
Jemez River
La Cueva
Calaveras
Rio Las Vacas
East Fork
Jemez Falls
Las Conchas
Black Canyon
Fields Tract
Holy Ghost
Winsor Creek
Panchuela
Oak Flat
Fishing Hole
The Pines
Three Falls
Puerco
Mud Springs

Camp and Picnic Grounds

Banco Bonito
Paliza

Winter Sports Areas

Aspen Basin
Hyde State Park
Big Tesuque

JORNADA RANGE RESERVE

Picnic Grounds

Rope Springs

TOTAL DEVELOPED AREAS

NEW MEXICO

Picnic Grounds	41
Forest Camps	65
Camp & Picnic Grounds	6
Winter Sports Areas	10
	122

TOTAL DEVELOPED AREAS

REGION 3

Picnic Grounds	75
Forest Camps	154
Camp & Picnic Grounds	14
Winter Sports Areas	16
	259

RECREATION VISITORS - 1949

(Estimates cover government owned lands only)

Recreation Areas	Arizona	New Mexico	Region 3
Campgrounds	112,995	66,033	179,028
Picnic Areas	368,750	201,124	569,874
Winter Sports Areas	32,380	19,650	52,030
Organization Camps	12,225	8,400	20,625
Hotels and Resorts	69,439	3,445	72,884
Recreation Residences	9,360	3,005	12,365
Wilderness Areas	21,165	7,603	28,768
Other Forest Areas	398,795	250,548	649,343
Highways & Roads	1,517,650	276,645	1,794,295
Totals	2,542,759	836,453	3,379,212

WILDERNESS AREAS

Arizona

Forest	Name of Area	Acreage: National Forest	Acreage: Other	Logging	Final Approval
Apache (Crook)	Blue Range	216,737	1,427	Deferred	3-20-36
Tonto	Mazatzal	205,000	346	Limited	6-13-40
Tonto (Crook)	Superstition	118,754	66	Limited	4-17-40
	"	13,000			

New Mexico

Gila	Black Range	168,424	1,560	Discouraged	8-20-36
Gila	Gila	562,609	4,445	Inaccessible	4-4-38 *
Santa Fe	Pecos Division	136,640	1,360	Discouraged	8-22-36

* Amended 11/25/44

WILD AREAS

Arizona

Apache	Mt. Baldy	7,400		Inaccessible	8-20-36
Coconino	Sycamore Canyon	21,277	1,108	None	8-20-36
Kaibab	" "	5,870			
Prescott	" "	18,915			
Coronado	Chiricahua	18,000		Discouraged	9-18-40
Crook	Galiuro	55,000		Discouraged	6-19-40
Prescott	Pine Mountain	9,842	76	None	8-22-36
(Tonto)	" "	7,582			
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	29,834	66	Discouraged	2-28-33 **

** Amended 4/6/38

New Mexico

Lincoln	White Mountain	22,800	1,200	Discouraged	8-20-36
Santa Fe	San Pedro Parks	41,132		Not contemplated	9-16-40

PAYMENTS TO STATES FROM NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS - JUNE 30, 1949

*(See explanation at foot of Page 39)

ARIZONA

Forest	County	Net Forest Area-Acres	Act June 20, 1910 (School Sections)	Act May 23, 1908 (25% Fund)
Apache	Apache	441,607		11,319.80
	Greenlee	236,811		6,070.23
	Total	678,418	$ 4,297.09	$17,390.03
Coconino	Coconino	1,324,536		51,205.76
	Yavapai	426,344		16,482.21
	Total	1,750,880	$ 16,725.74	$67,687.97
Coronado	Cochise	481,749		6,640.33
	Pima	384,675		5,302.28
	Pinal	24,111		332.34
	Santa Cruz	425,308		5,862.37
	Total	1,315,843	$ 4,481.74	$18,137.32
Crook	Cochise	22,396		315.44
	Gila	340,420		4,794.78
	Graham	397,026		5,592.10
	Greenlee	512,118		7,213.12
	Maricopa	10,866		153.05
	Pinal	139,314		1,962.20
	Total	1,422,140	$ 4,949.60	$20,030.69
Kaibab	Coconino	1,739,255		20,035.40
	Mohave	28,059		323.23
	Yavapai	26,020		299.73
	Total	1,793,334	$ 5,104.69	$20,658.36
Prescott	Coconino	43,252		487.00
	Yavapai	1,208,876		13,611.24
	Total	1,252,128	$ 3,483.68	$14,098.24
Sitgreaves	Apache	44,040		3,112.41
	Coconino	287,325		20,305.92
	Navajo	474,432		33,529.24
	Total	805,797	$ 14,071.77	$56,947.57
Tonto	Gila	1,335,672		15,968.94
	Maricopa	680,897		8,140.62
	Pinal	59,028		705.72
	Yavapai	334,911		4,004.12
	Total	2,410,508	$ 7,121.29	$ 28,819.40
Total for Arizona		11,429,048	$ 60,235.60	$243,769.58

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF THE 25% FUND (LAST COLUMN)

Apache	14,432.21	Greenlee	13,283.35	Pinal	3,000.26
Cochise	6,955.77	Maricopa	8,293.67	Santa Cruz	5,862.37
Coconino	92,034.08	Mohave	323.23	Yavapai	34,397.30
Gila	20,763.72	Navajo	33,529.24		
Graham	5,592.10	Pima	5,302.28	Total	$243,769.58

PAYMENTS TO STATES FROM
NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS - JUNE 30, 1949
*(See explanation at foot of Page 39)

NEW MEXICO

Forest	County	Net Forest Area-Acres	Act June 20, 1910 (School Sections)	Act May 23, 1908 (25% Fund)
Apache	Catron	887,778	$ 105.15	$ 24,136.10
Carson	Colfax	6,293		63.33
	Mora	2,496		25.12
	Rio Arriba	783,114		7,880.34
	Taos	321,566		3,235.89
	Total	1,113,469	$ 48.81	$ 11,204.68
Cibola	Bernalillo	80,987		863.36
	Catron	165,709		1,766.54
	McKinley	176,892		1,885.78
	Sandoval	45,263		482.53
	Sierra	20,766		221.38
	Socorro	874,626		9,323.96
	Torrance	159,760		1,703.14
	Valencia	212,428		2,264.56
	Total	1,736,431	$ 80.65	$ 18,511.25
Coronado	Hidalgo	69,477	$ 4.43	$ 1,015.70
Gila	Catron	1,141,446		12,483.90
	Grant	883,784		9,665.77
	Hidalgo	7,653		83.70
	Sierra	359,536		3,932.19
	Total	2,392,419	$ 114.00	$ 26,165.56
Lincoln	Chavez	40,138		649.65
	Eddy	134,739		2,180.80
	Lincoln	440,725		7,133.31
	Otero	470,844		7,620.85
	Socorro	1,866		30.20
	Torrance	90,598		1,466.37
	Total	1,178,910	$ 83.13	$ 19,081.18
Santa Fe	Mora	89,189		1,689.52
	Rio Arriba	412,392		7,811.98
	Sandoval	275,078		5,210.83
	San Miguel	295,631		5,600.17
	Santa Fe	179,615		3,402.47
	Taos	1,921		36.40
	Total	1,253,826	$ 103.48	$ 23,751.37
Total for New Mexico		8,632,310	$ 539.65	$ 123,865.84

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF THE 25% FUND (LAST COLUMN)

Bernalillo	863.36	Lincoln	7,133.31	Santa Fe	3,402.47
Catron	38,386.54	McKinley	1,885.78	Sierra	4,153.57
Chavez	649.65	Mora	1,714.64	Socorro	9,354.16
Colfax	63.33	Otero	7,620.85	Taos	3,272.29
Eddy	2,180.80	Rio Arriba	15,692.32	Torrance	3,169.51
Grant	9,665.77	Sandoval	5,693.36	Valencia	2,264.56
Hidalgo	1,099.40	San Miguel	5,600.17	Total	$123,865.84

NET RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1949

State	Timber Sales	Grazing	Land Use	Power	Totals
Arizona	$588,441.40	$407,661.99	$29,900.72	$ 9,309.79	$1,035,313.90
New Mexico	267,894.77	212,927.33	14,969.57	211.33	496,003.00
R-3	$856,336.17	$620,589.32	$44,870.29	$ 9,521.12	$1,531,316.90

(Due School Fund (Enabling Act June 20, 1910)

Arizona $60,235.60

New Mexico 539.65

	Arizona	New Mexico
Total Gross Receipts	$1,035,313.90	$496,003.00
Less School Fund Payments	60,235.60	539.65
Net Receipts	$ 975,078.30	$495,463.35
Due States: 25% (Net Receipts)	$ 243,769.58	$123,865.84 *
Due Road and Trail Fund: 10% (Gross)	$ 103,531.39	$ 49,600.30 **

Value of timber delivered in exchange for land under the Act of March 20, 1922, less value previously delivered in cases rejected during the year: $4,063.00.

* 25% of the net receipts from National Forests are paid over to the counties in which the forests are located, in lieu of taxes.

** 10% of the gross National Forest receipts are returned to the forest for use on roads and trails within the forests.

ROADS AND TRAILS - JUNE 30, 1949

During Fiscal Year 1949 — ARIZONA

Type of Road	Construction Miles	Construction Cost	Betterment Miles	Betterment Cost	Maintenance Miles	Maintenance Cost	Total
Forest Highways	27	351,290			237	21,464	372,754
Forest Dev. Roads	4.0	52,699	64.3	134,320	6,146	200,796	387,815
Trails	3.0	753			1,276	25,502	26,255
TOTAL		404,742		134,320		247,762	786,824

To June 30, 1949

Forest Highways	744.5	10,155,948	330	2,615,078		501,617	13,272,643
Forest Dev. Roads	3499	7,705,703	986	1,640,353		2,775,239	12,121,295
Trails	3123	582,274		507,293		1,106,022	1,671,589
TOTAL		18,443,925		4,762,724		4,382,878	27,065,527

During Fiscal Year 1949 — NEW MEXICO

Forest Highways	37.7	1,019,630	5.9	47,150		7,254	1,074,034
Forest Dev. Roads	3.5	43,769	2.5	1,921	3,606	183,294	228,984
Trails	4.0	10,100			1,527	24,383	34,483
TOTAL		1,073,499		49,071		214,931	1,337,501

To June 30, 1949

Forest Highways	342	7,561,900	103.7	613,073		51,629	8,226,602
Forest Dev. Roads	2,519	5,860,016	750	1,631.644		3,058,772	10,550,432
Trails	1,960	278,832				385,147	663,979
TOTAL		13,700,748		2,244,717		3,495,548	19,441,013

During Fiscal Year 1949 — REGION 3

Forest Highways	64.7	1,370,920	5.9	47,150		28,718	1,446,788
Forest Dev. Roads	7.5	96,468	66.8	136,241	9,752	384,090	616,799
Trails	7.0	10,853			2,803	49,885	60,738
TOTAL		1,478,241		183,391		462,693	2,124,325

To June 30, 1949

Forest Highways	1,086.5	19,088,768		3,275,301		1,045,964	23,410,033
Forest Dev. Roads	6,018	13,565,719		3,228,238		5,834,011	22,627,968
Trails	5,083	861,859				918,142	1,780,001
TOTAL		33,516,346		6,503,539		7,798,117	47,818,002

SCHOOLS GIVING COURSES LEADING TO A DEGREE IN FORESTRY
(As compiled by the U. S. Forest Service)

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama
University of California, Berkeley 4, California
Colorado A&M College, Fort Collins, Colorado
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida
Harvard University, Petersham, Massachusetts
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
University of Maine, Orono, Maine
Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Michigan College of Mining & Technology, Houghton, Michigan
University of Minnesota, Saint Paul 8, Minnesota
Montana State University, Missoula, Montana
University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina
Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
Utah State College, Logan, Utah
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

INSTITUTIONS WHICH OFFER A FORESTRY CURRICULUM BUT NOT A FORESTRY DEGREE

University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.
Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia
Washington State College, Pullman, Washington

1631 First sawmill at Berwick, Maine.
1640 First Ordinance governing timber use. (Exeter, N.H.).
1822 DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, pleaded for practice of conservation.
1828 Live oak and cedar reservations for Navy made in Louisiana (19,000 acres).
1831 Timber cutting on public lands prohibited.
1849 Report of Patent Office urges conservation.
1867 Wisconsin appointed committee to report on effect of forest destruction.
1870 Census. Forest area canvassed.
1872 Governor Morton of Nebraska established Arbor Day.
1873 Forestry Committee of American Association for the Advancement of Science presented memorials to Congress, asking for the appointment of a commission of forestry.
Timber culture act.
1876 Congress established an "agency" on forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Franklin B. Hough appointed Commissioner of Forestry.
1877 Congress granted its first appropriation of $6,000 for the purpose of obtaining information preparatory to establishing a Division of Forestry.
1882 American Forestry Association started April 25 at Cincinnati.
1884 The duty of making experiments with timber was added to work of Division of Forestry.
1886 Division of Forestry in Department of Agriculture created.
1891 By Act of Congress, the President was given power to establish forest reservations.
President Harrison established the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve to be under control of the Land Office.
1892 Pecos River Forest Reserve established in New Mexico.
1893 Grand Canyon Forest Reserve established in Arizona.
1896 Secretary of Interior requested the National Academy of Science to investigate and recommend a National Forest policy.
1897 By the Act of June 4, the forest reserves were put under administration and from this Act, with subsequent amendments, the forests are now being administered. The Land Office had charge of administration.
The Division of Forestry gave technical advice. The U. S. Geological Survey was charged with surveying and mapping the forests.
1898 The Division of Forestry employed a total of six clerks and five Scientific employees.
The first field work was done, which consisted of special investigation in connection with lumbering.
1901 The Division of Forestry was raised to the rank of Bureau but the change was in name only.
1905 By the Act of February 1, forestry work was consolidated and the forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and the work of the Service as we know it today, started.
In July, 1905, the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service.
1907 The "forest reserves" were changed to National Forests in name to correct the impression that they were withdrawn from use.

1908 The direct administration of field work was transferred from Washington, D.C., to six district headquarters in the West; in 1914, a seventh district was established for the Appalachian region; in 1921 an eighth district was established in Alaska, and in 1929, a ninth district was set up for the Lake States.

1909 Between 1901 and 1909, President Roosevelt set aside over 148,000,000 acres of National Forests.

1911 By Act of March 1 (Weeks Law), acquisition of forest lands on headwaters of navigable streams east of Mississippi River made possible.

1922 General Forest Exchange Act authorizing exchange of lands in National Forests, cutting of timber in exchange for land, reservation of timber, etc., amended and extended 1923, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1935.

1924 The Reforestation Act (Clarke-McNary) was passed on June 7, greatly extending the scope of government cooperation in forestry.

1928 McNary-Woodruff Act was passed, authorizing appropriations of $2,000,000 for 1929 and $3,000,000 each for 1930 and 1931 for purchase of forest lands.

Forest Research Act (McNary-McSweeney) was passed, providing for a national forest research program on the part of seven governmental bureaus.

1930 Forest Service Districts became "Regions."

Secretary of Agriculture authorized to enlarge tree planting operations on National Forests.

Secretary of Agriculture authorized in cases of emergency to incur expense in search of persons lost in National Forests and in transporting persons seriously ill, injured or who may die within National Forests to nearest place where may be transferred to interested relatives or local authorities.

1935 Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate with States in acquisition and administration of State Forests (Fulmer Act.)

1936 Secretary of Agriculture authorized to maintain forest experiment stations throughout the United States.

1937 Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate in development of farm forestry in States and Territories. (Norris-Doxey Act).

1938 Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31 adopted June 13, 1938, created a Joint Congressional Committee to study the forest situation in the United States.

1941 Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry issued a report on "Forest Lands of the United States," citing deplorable conditions in the forest areas of many sections of U. S. and recommending "The establishment of a real forest economy in this country which, as important segment of the broad agricultural economy, will put to constructive use one-third of our total land areas." Recommendations included various cooperative aids to private forest land owners, expansion of public ownership, and a federal-state system of regulation governing forestry practices.

1944 Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior authorized by Congress to establish cooperative sustained-yield units, under cooperative agreements with private owners of forest land within the units.

1944 Secretary of Agriculture authorized and directed by Congress to cooperate in making a national survey of forest resources.
Clarke-McNary Act (see "1924") amended, increasing funds to not exceeding $1,000,000 annually.

1945-47 The Forest Service completed a post-war reappraisal of the forest situation in the United States. Several Reappraisal Reports were published. The reappraisal showed that the volume of saw-timber in the country's forests had declined some 43 percent in 36 years, that saw-timber was being drained from the forests one and a half times as fast as it was being replaced by growth, and that there had been a marked deterioration in quality as well as quantity of timber. It showed that cutting practice on 64 percent of all private forest land was poor to destructive; 28 percent was fair; only 8 percent was good or better. The reports said there is ample forest land in the United States to grow all the timber we are likely to need, but that if prospective future requirements are to be met, timber growing stock should be built up to double the present volume.

1948 First sustained-yield unit in Region established under the Sustained Yield Law (See "1944") near Vallecitos, New Mexico, on Carson National Forest.
Secretary of Agriculture set up an advisory committee to consider questions arising in regard to National Forest administration.

1949 Columbia National Forest in Washington was re-named Gifford Pinchot National Forest in memory of the first Chief of the Forest Service.
A Bill, sponsored by Senator Anderson of New Mexico was enacted by Congress to provide a large scale, continuing program of reforestation and range revegetation.
A large Sustained Yield Unit was set up on the Coconino National Forest.